

Data may have been updated since publication. For the most current information, see www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/

Farm, Rural, and Natural Resource Indicators

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Annual percent change			
						2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Cash receipts (\$ bil.)	241.0	240.9	288.5	324.2	282.1f	0.0	19.8	12.4	-13.0
Crops	116.1	122.3	149.9	183.1	163.6f	5.3	22.6	22.1	-10.6
Livestock	124.9	118.6	138.6	141.1	118.4f	-5.0	16.9	1.8	-16.1
Direct government payments (\$ bil.)	24.4	15.8	11.9	12.2	12.5f	-35.2	-24.7	2.5	2.5
Gross cash income (\$ bil.)	279.6	273.3	316.7	356.2	315.9f	-2.3	15.9	12.5	-11.3
Net cash income (\$ bil.)	86.8	68.8	78.2	97.5	69.8f	-20.7	13.7	24.7	-28.4
Net value added (\$ bil.)	120.7	101.7	117.0	135.7	108.4f	-15.7	15.0	16.0	-20.1
Farm equity (\$ bil.)	1,583.0	1,720.0	1,841.2	1,766.6	1,704.8f	8.7	7.0	-4.1	-3.5
Farm debt-asset ratio	11.0	10.6	10.4	11.9	12.3f	-3.6	-1.9	14.4	3.4
Farm household income (\$/farm household)	80,472	80,122	87,740	78,803	76,065f	-0.4	9.5	-10.2	-3.5
Farm household income relative to average U.S. household income (%)	127.0	120.4	129.8	115.2	na	na	na	na	na
Nonmetro-metro difference in poverty rate (% points) ¹	2.3	3.4	3.5	2.2	na	na	na	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	314	304	312	317	310p	-3.2	2.6	1.6	-2.2
USDA conservation program expenditures (\$ bil.) ^{1,2}	4.3	4.3	4.4p	5.0f	na	0.0	2.3	13.6	na

Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

U.S. gross domestic product (\$ bil.)	12,422	13,178	13,808	14,265	na	6.1	4.8	3.3	na
Share of agriculture & related industries in GDP (%) ¹	4.5	4.3	4.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
Share of agriculture in GDP (%) ¹	0.8	0.7	1.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total agricultural imports (\$ bil.) ²	57.7	64.0	70.1	79.3	73.4f	10.9	9.5	13.1	-7.4
Total agricultural exports (\$ bil.) ²	62.5	68.6	82.2	115.3	96.6f	9.8	19.8	40.5	-16.4
Export share of the volume of U.S. agricultural production (%) ¹	21.5	23.0	23.8p	na	na	na	na	na	na
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	190.7	195.3	202.9	214.1	218.0	2.4	3.9	5.5	1.8
Share of U.S. disposable income spent on food (%)	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.6	na	na	na	na	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	51.4	51.5	51.5	51.5	na	na	na	na	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	239.2	246.2	248.1	267.0	na	2.9	0.8	7.6	na
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending (\$ bil.) ²	50.9	53.1	54.3	60.9	78.8	4.3	2.3	12.2	29.4

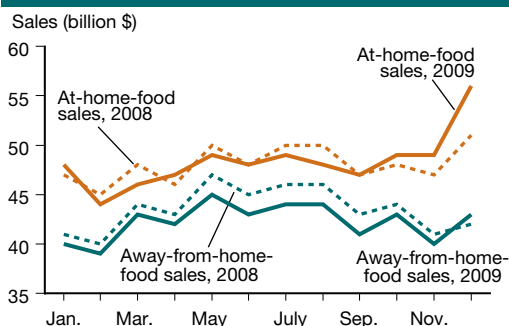
f = Forecast. p = Preliminary. na = Not available. All dollar amounts are in current dollars.

¹The methodology for computing these measures has changed. These statistics are not comparable to previously published statistics.

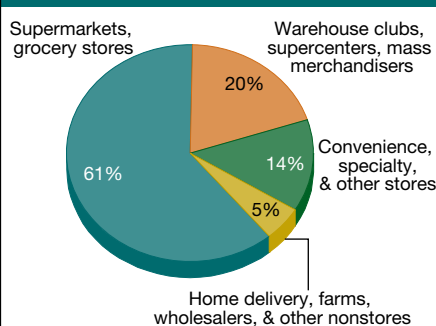
Sources and computation methodology are available at: www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/indicatorsnotes.htm

²Based on October-September fiscal years ending with year indicated.

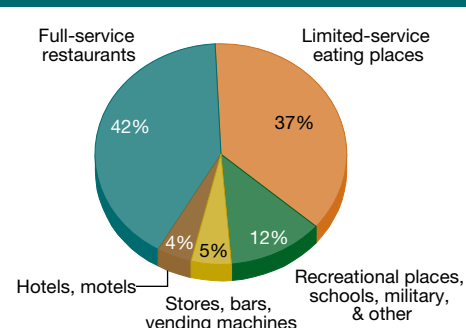
At-home-food sales rose in late 2009, but away-from-home-food sales remained below 2008 levels until December



Supermarkets and grocery stores rang up largest share of at-home-food sales in 2008



Away-from-home-food sales were nearly evenly split between full- and limited-service restaurants in 2008

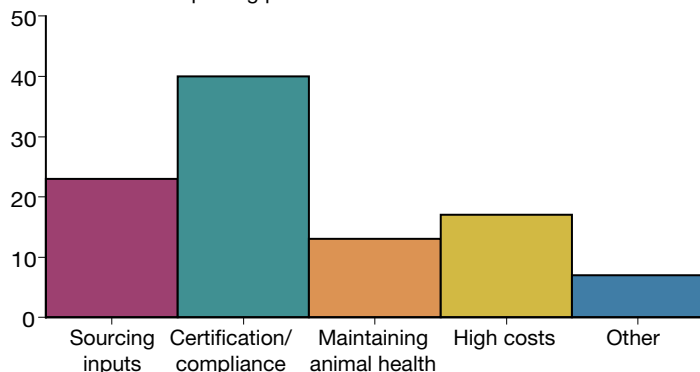


For more information, see www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves

Markets and Trade

Certification and compliance cited as most difficult aspects of organic dairy production

Percent of farms reporting problem as most difficult

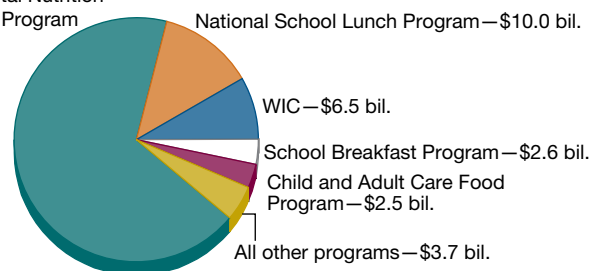


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA's Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

Diet and Health

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program accounted for 68 percent of USDA's food and nutrition assistance in fiscal 2009

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
\$53.5 bil.

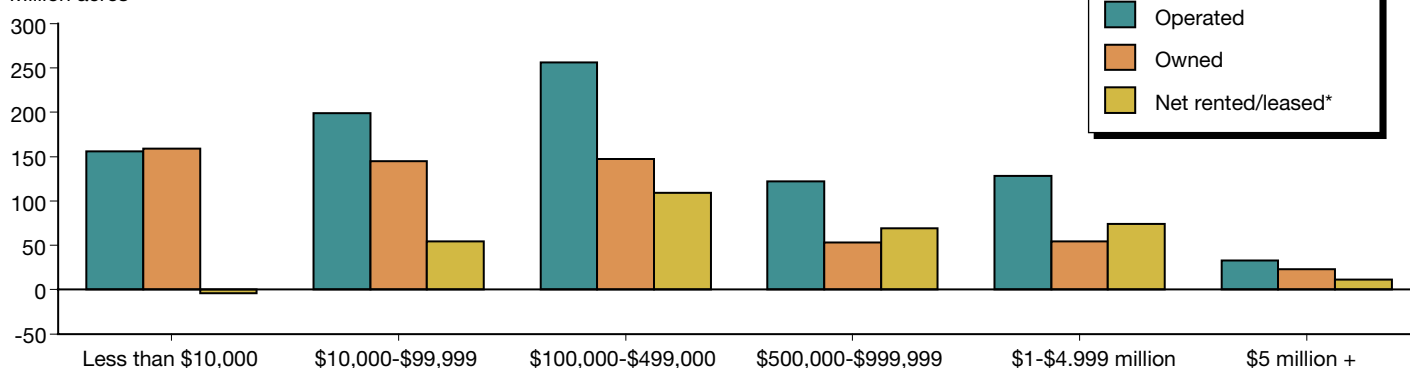


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service.

Farms, Firms, and Households

Medium-sized farms rent or lease more land than the largest or smallest farms, 2008

Million acres



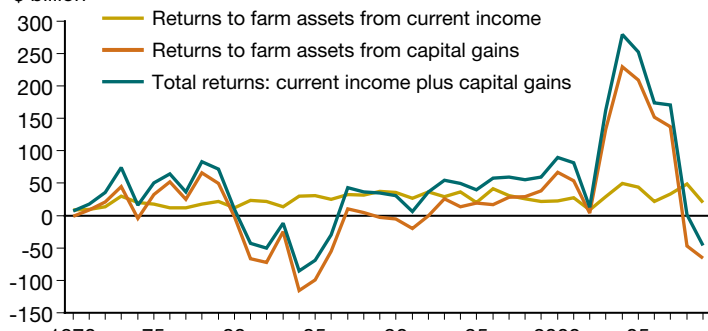
*Computed by subtracting acres owned from acres operated. In the case of farms with less than \$10,000 in sales, less acreage is operated than owned.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA's Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

Farms, Firms, and Households

Total returns to U.S. farm business assets were forecast to decline in 2009

\$ billion



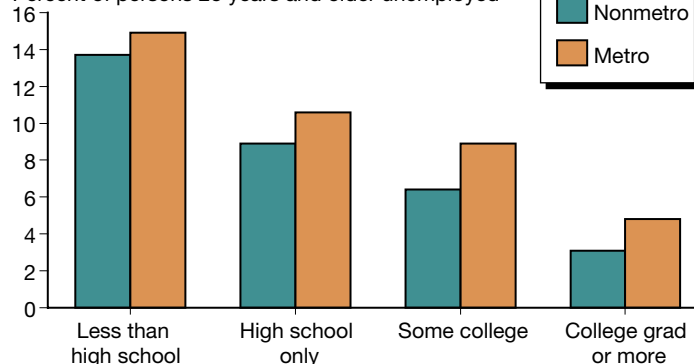
Note: Current income and capital gains in billion dollars (inflation-adjusted), 1960-2009F.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

Rural America

Unemployment highest among the least educated, fourth quarter 2009

Percent of persons 25 years and older unemployed



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the Current Population Survey.

On the Map

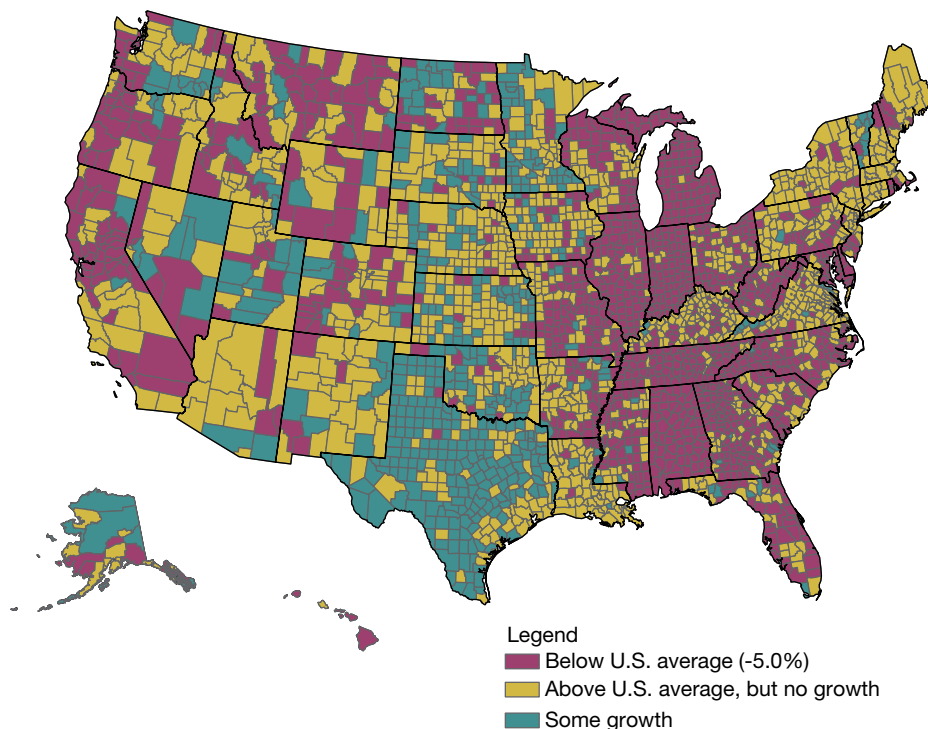
Job Losses Concentrated in the Great Lakes and Southeast Regions

Most U.S. counties experienced employment declines between the fourth quarter of 2007 (the start of the current recession) and the fourth quarter of 2009, including 93.6 percent of metro counties and 79.2 percent of nonmetro counties. The greatest declines were concentrated in the Great Lakes States and in Southern States east of the Mississippi River, reflecting in part the concentration of hard-hit manufacturing industries in these areas. Employment declines were more moderate in the Northeast, while employment growth was seen in much of Texas and adjacent States, and in portions of the Great Plains, Mountain States, and Northwest. Employment change was highly variable in the West and in the Great Plains, with many counties experiencing above-average declines while other nearby counties saw increased employment.

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Employment change-fourth quarter 2007 to fourth quarter 2009



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

In the Long Run

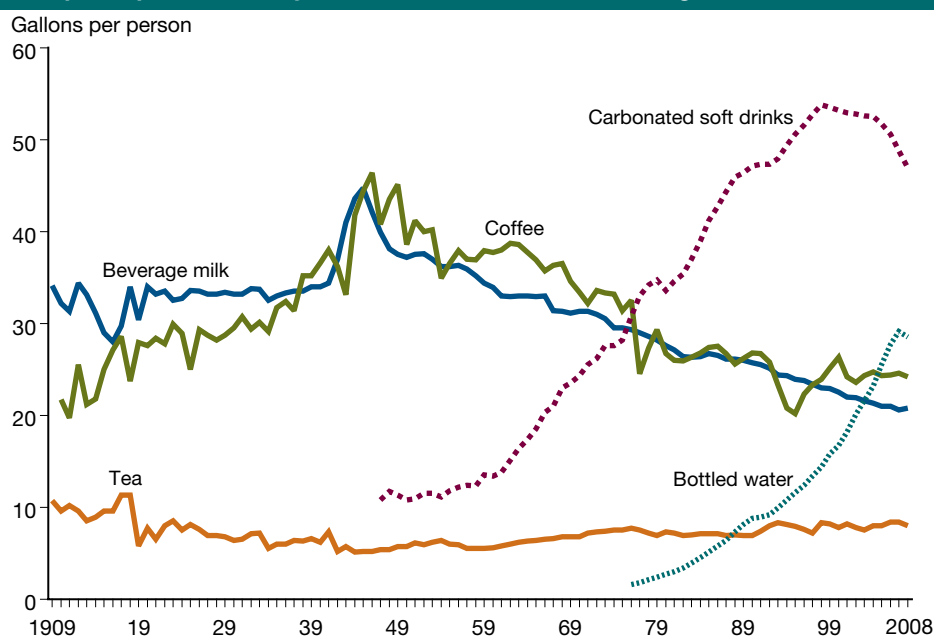
Milk and Coffee Displaced by Other Beverage Options

Per capita availability (a proxy for consumption) of beverage milk and coffee in the United States peaked in the mid-1940s and then gradually declined as consumers took advantage of an ever-increasing selection of beverages. Bottled water availability has skyrocketed since the 1970s, surpassing that of both milk and coffee. In 1977, soft drinks became the most popular beverage. Fruit juice availability has remained relatively stable over time, averaging 8.3 gallons per capita between 1985 and 2008, while fruit drinks, cocktails, and ades grew slightly over this time period, averaging 13.5 gallons per capita.

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U.S. per capita availability of selected nonalcoholic beverages



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Food Availability Data.